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(72)

OCI No. 0509/66

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Copy No. 50

BIWEEKLY REPORT

COMMUNIST STATEMENTS REGARDING INTERVENTION
IN VIETNAM AND POSSIBLE NEGOTIATIONS

30 April 1966

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification

THIS MATERIAL CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, TITLE 18, USC, SECTIONS 793 AND 794, THE TRANSMISSION OR REVELATION OF WHICH IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.
30 April 1966

MEMORANDUM

Attached is a compilation of Communist statements on possible direct military intervention in the Vietnam situation, and on possible negotiations toward a settlement, received since our biweekly report (OCI No. 0508/66) issued 15 April 1966.

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SUMMARY

NEGOTIATIONS

INTERVENTION

USSR Moscow's position on negotiations has not changed. Soviet leaders remain unwilling to make any public display of differences with Hanoi on this question.

China The Chinese continue their adamant opposition to any negotiated settlement of the Vietnam question except on the Communist terms.

DRV Several official statements by senior DRV officials during the past two weeks have made it clear that Hanoi's position on settling the war has not changed. Speeches by Vietnamese leaders at the recent National Assembly meeting in Hanoi re-emphasized the DRV's determination to continue to prosecute the war until a settlement on Communist terms can be brought about. In addition, Vietnamese propaganda has continued to stress that the US must accept all of the DRV's four-point proposal if a settlement is to be achieved. Particular emphasis has been given to US acceptance of point three of the program which calls for dealing with the Liberation Front as the sole genuine representative of the South

Moscow continues to reiterate its well-worn public expressions of support for the DRV.

Peking continues to imply that there will be no Sino-US war unless the US attacks China.

The North Vietnamese have made no significant statements on the subject of intervention during the past two weeks.

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NEGOTIATIONSINTERVENTION

DRV Vietnamese people. It appears that Hanoi is holding out for US acceptance of this point as a prerequisite to a settlement of the war.

NFLSV Although the Liberation Front has made no significant statements on the negotiations issue during the last two weeks, there can be no doubt that its position on settling the war has not changed.

The Liberation Front has made no significant statements on the subject of intervention during the past two weeks.

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Intervention

Selected Soviet
Public Statements

Selected Soviet
Private Statements

Comments

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21 April 66: During a speech in Hungary Soviet Minister of Defense Malinovskiy, after directly referring to Chinese obstruction of Soviet aid to Vietnam stated, "despite all difficulties we are aiding the heroic Vietnamese people in their fight against the aggressors and we shall continue to do so as long as there is need of assistance."

This is Moscow's standard position of support for the North Vietnamese. The Soviet charge d'affaires in Cuba stated that the Soviet Union "would continue to give all the help necessary to Vietnam until final victory over the imperialist aggressors."

Selected Chinese Communist References to Intervention

Selected Chinese
Public Statements

Selected Chinese
Private Statements

Comments

22 April 1966: Mei I, the head of the Chinese journalists delegation to the 4th plenary meeting of the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists Association, declared that "If US imperialism insists on spreading the war and wants to have another trial of strength with the Chinese people, we will resolutely take up the challenge and fight on until final victory."

Chinese propaganda continues to imply that there will be no Sino-US war unless the US attacks China.

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COMMUNIST STATEMENTS ON NEGOTIATIONS IN VIETNAM

Selected Soviet Statements on Negotiations

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Selected Soviet
Public Statements

Selected Soviet
Private Statements

Comments

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21 April 1966: Radio Moscow to North America stated in a commentary, "the only way to solve the Vietnam problem is to recognize the demands of the North Vietnamese government and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam."

Moscow's public position on this question has not changed.

Selected Chinese Communist References to Negotiations

Selected Chinese
Public Statements

Selected Chinese
Private Statements

Comments

20 April 1966: NCNA denounced Senator Mansfield's 18 April proposal for Vietnam negotiations as part of the US "peace talks hoax" and "nothing but a cover for widening the Vietnam war." It asserted that although Washington talks "glibly" about a peaceful solution, it insists that it will never withdraw "its aggressor forces" from South Vietnam and "will never recognize the Liberation Front as the sole legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people."

Peking continues its adamant opposition to any negotiated settlement of the Vietnam problem except on the Communist terms.

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26 April 1966: Chou En-lai told a correspondent of the Pakistani newspaper Dawn that there was no need for a new Geneva Conference as the Liberation Front 5-part statement embodied the substance of the Geneva Accords. He repeated Peking's demand that the US withdraw from Vietnam and recognize the Liberation Front as "the sole legal representative of the South Vietnamese people."

Selected North Vietnamese References to Negotiations

| <u>Selected DRV Public Statements</u> | <u>Selected DRV Private Statements</u> | <u>Comments</u> |
|---|--|--|
| <p>15 April 1966: In a recent interview granted to a Hungarian correspondent, North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong expressed his views on negotiating the Vietnam war. He asserted that "the just stand of the DRV Government and that of the NFLSV expounded in the latter's 22 March 1965 statement have been shining even brighter and have enjoyed profound and broad international support. The NFLSV asserts itself more and more as the only authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people." Dong further declared that "if the US Government really wants a peaceful settlement, it must accept the four-point stand of the DRV Government and prove this by actual deeds. It must end unconditionally and for good all bombing raids and other war acts against the DRV. This is the only correct way for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem, it fully conforms to the genuine interests</p> | | <p>The DRV Premier used the occasion of this interview to restate standard position on settling the war.</p> |

Selected DRV
Public Statements

of the people and the honor
of the US, as well as the
interests of peace in Indo-
china, southeast Asia, and
the world.

20 April 1966: Hanoi radio
replayed recent statements
at the National Conference
of the New Zealand Communist
Party Conference. The broad-
cast praised the resolution
of the Conference supporting
the NFLSV as the "only body
that has the right to re-
present the South Viet-
namese people" and that
part of the resolution de-
claring "full support for
the four points advanced
by the government of the DRV
and the five points of the
NFLSV in the statement of
March 1965 as the only
basis on which peace in
Vietnam can be achieved."

Selected DRV
Private Statements

Comments

Hanoi in its propaganda
has eagerly replayed any
pronouncements of support
for its position on set-
tling the war voiced by
leftwing and Communist
elements throughout the
world. This is done chiefly
in an effort to demonstrate
that the Communist position
in Vietnam does enjoy broad
international support.

20 April 1966: Hoang Quoc
Viet, President of the Viet-
nam Federation of Trade
Unions, stated in a speech
that "there remains only
one way out for the US im-
perialists in their unjust
war which is swallowing up

Selected DRV
Public Statements

Selected DRV
Private Statements

Comments

ever more money and unnecessarily killing ever more sons of the American people--the US Government must put an end to the aggressive war in South Vietnam, withdraw all the troops of the US and its satellites, let the South Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves according to the program of the NFLSV, the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, put an end for good and unconditionally to all bombing raids and other war acts against the DRV, and let the Vietnamese people decide by themselves the peaceful reunification of their country.

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23 April 1966: The North Vietnamese party paper, Nhan Dan, condemned the recent proposal by Senator Mansfield for peace in Vietnam. It called the new proposal part of the US "peace hoax" and warned the Vietnamese people that they must heighten their vigilance and stand prepared to cope with new steps the US "imperialists" in escalating the war.

The Nhan Dan article also stressed the third point of the DRV's four points which calls upon the US to recognize that any settling must be based on the program of the NFLSV. The stress on this point further suggests that the Vietnamese Communists do not find satisfactory the Mansfield formula for a meeting to all "elements" in South Vietnam

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The paper asserted that "the people of our entire country are determined to deal them more painful blows, so painful that they can no longer bear them and will be forced to abandon their aggressive will and recognize the four-point stand of our government and the five-point stand

25X1 of the NFLSV."

25 April 1966: President Ho Chi Minh, addressing the DRV National Assembly, stated that "the only correct solution to end this war has been expounded in my letter to the heads of states and governments of other countries. This "only correct solution" has also been pointed out in the five-point statement of the NFLSV, the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people.

25 April 1966: Hanoi Radio broadcast speeches at the DRV National Assembly meeting held from 16-22 April. In his speech to the assembly Premier Phan Van Dong offered an analysis of North

Selected DRV
Private Statements

involved in the fighting, an arrangement which would include anti-Communist elements.

Comments

The DRV President has in the past months referred to his January letter as the most recent and authoritative restatement of Hanoi's standard position on settling the war. In the context of the assembly meeting, he offered this position as a direct challenge to the US and promised to continue the fighting until the US agreed to the North Vietnamese terms for a political settlement.

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Selected DRV
Public Statements

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Private Statements

Comments

Vietnam's four-point proposal for settling the Vietnam war. He insisted in his speech that the US must accept all of the points and not just some of them. He asserted that since the US objected to the third point--that dealing with the role of the Liberation Front in a settlement--it objected to all four points.

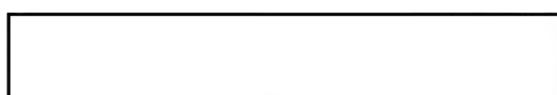
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